

## J. H. TILLMAN

SLAYER OF N. G. GONZALES AR-  
RAIGNED AT LEXINGTON, S. C."Not Guilty" the Plea of the Former  
Lieutenant Governor and Nephew  
of the "Pitchforker."

## JURY PROMPTLY SECURED

NAMES OF TALESMEN DRAWN BY A  
SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY.Testimony of First Witness, About  
200 of Whom Will Be Examined—  
Bitter Contest Probable.LEXINGTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—James H.  
Tillman, formerly Lieutenant Governor of  
South Carolina, was placed on trial today  
in the Circuit Court of Lexington county  
under an indictment charging him with the  
murder of N. G. Gonzales, late editor of the  
Columbia States. Judge Frank B. Gary  
presided.It was 11 o'clock when the prosecutor for  
this circuit, J. M. Thurmond, announced  
that the State was ready to proceed with  
the trial of the case, and by the time the  
midday recess was taken, at 1:30 p. m., the  
defendant had been arraigned, a jury drawn  
and charged, and all was in readiness for  
the introduction of testimony. There was  
every indication earlier that a jury could  
not be secured to-day.The courtroom was well filled, but not  
crowded. Probably never in the history of  
this judicial circuit has there been so great  
an array of counsel engaged in the trial of  
a case in the circuit, or, perhaps, in the  
entire State. The solicitors were assisted  
by five attorneys, while the defendant has  
eleven lawyers, with W. G. W. Croft, a rep-  
resentative in Congress from Aiken, as  
chief counsel, conducting the defense.Mrs. J. H. Tillman and the mother of the  
defendant were present at the opening of  
court, and remained throughout the day's  
session, occupying seats within the railing.

## WILL CONTEST EVERY INCH.

A vigorously contested legal battle is in  
prospect. It was manifested at the outset  
of the trial that every inch of the ground  
is to be contested. Nevertheless the case  
progressed rapidly to-day.Immediately on reconvening at 3 o'clock,  
the examination of witnesses was begun  
and when court adjourned six witnesses  
had testified. Beginning to-morrow, court  
will sit early and late in order to push  
the trial to a conclusion as soon as prac-  
ticable.The defense having announced its readi-  
ness to go to trial the defendant, who  
was in the anteroom where he had been  
in consultation with his attorneys prior  
to the calling of the case, was brought into  
court and directed to stand in the dock,  
when he was arraigned in accordance with  
the law and custom of this court. He re-  
mained calm when asked to plead, replied in a  
clear and firm voice, "Not guilty." The  
indictment charges the defendant with the  
murder of N. G. Gonzales, late editor of the  
Columbia States, and in this way racial  
prejudices, religious antipathies and  
foreign languages are perpetuated. Lectures  
under the auspices of the public school sys-  
tem and under the direction of patriotic  
political clubs ought to be given all over  
the State. Missionary teachers must seek out  
these foreigners, teachers going with the  
American Constitution in one hand and the  
Bible in the other hand.Built a Portable Church.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The presbytery of  
New York has launched a novelty in church  
construction in the house of worship just  
completed in the borough of the Bronx. The  
house is portable. It can be taken down  
and rebuilt on another site. The presbytery  
does not hold title to the land on which the  
church stands, and could not find another  
site in the neighborhood so favorable for the  
planting of its new mission work. The  
church is twenty-five feet wide and twenty  
feet high, and will seat about two hundred  
persons. The roof is of asbestos and the  
building of yellow pine. The sections are  
bolted, and there are neither nails nor  
screws.

## He Stole \$58 Silver Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Robert J.  
Kilpatrick was convicted in the United  
States court today of robbing the vaults  
of the United States mint in this city of  
\$58 silver dollars. Kilpatrick was em-  
ployed at the mint as a laborer, and it  
was charged he cut open the bags contain-  
ing the money while at work in the vault.  
A knife which Kilpatrick accidentally  
dropped and had forgotten led to his arrest  
and subsequent conviction. Sentence will  
be imposed later.THE TESTIMONY.  
G. F. Boland, a member of the Columbia  
police force, was the first witness. He  
said he took Tillman to the police station  
in Columbia from the scene of the shoot-  
ing on Jan. 15, describing where Tillman  
was standing in the street with reference  
to Gonzales. He testified that Tillman  
said to him: "I received Gonzales' message."  
The witness said he asked Tillman: "Did  
you shoot Gonzales?" to which he said Till-  
man replied that he did. He said the de-  
fendant carried a pistol in his hand and  
that another was found in his pocket when  
the station was reached. Tillman, he said,  
wanted to keep the pistol until the station  
was reached for his protection, but witness  
insisted on taking it. He said Tillman was  
walking diagonally across the street when  
he first saw him and was looking toward  
Gonzales. The two pistols were exhibited  
to the witness for the purpose of identifica-  
tion. One was an automatic pistol and it  
was this one, the witness said, which Till-  
man held in his hand. On cross-examina-  
tion, he said Tillman submitted quietly to  
being accompanied him to the station.H. Coleman, sheriff of Richland  
county, in which Columbia is situated, iden-  
tified the pistols as those turned over to  
him.F. Walker, clerk of Richland county,  
was asked to demonstrate to the jury the  
working of the automatic pistol.An overcoat and a suit of clothes were  
exhibited, and were identified by J. A.  
Hoyt, Jr., and T. G. Wood, Jr., members of  
the editorial staff of the State as garments  
worn by Mr. Gonzales. The attention of  
the jury was drawn to the bullet holes in  
the coat and overcoat. The examination  
of witnesses by the defense was brief.It is estimated that there are about 300  
witnesses to be heard.

## THE SAME OLD QUESTION.

Conditions That Arise From Present  
Economic Status of Women.New York Tribune.  
A recent report of the Massachusetts  
Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Sex in In-  
dustry," furnishes an instructive resume  
of the extent to which self-support is car-  
ried by the women of that State. Nearly  
one-third of the gainful workers of Mas-  
sachusetts, or a little more than 30,000 out  
of 1,000,000, are women. Their numbers have  
increased more than 100 per cent. in the  
last decade. During the same period the  
number of female children at work has  
more than doubled. The rate of industrial  
increase has been least, however, in those  
professions and industries which were the  
first to be entered by women. In domestic  
service the increase has been less than 30  
per cent., in factories 28 per cent., and in  
teaching about 25 per cent. On the other  
hand, there has been an increase of nearly  
100 per cent. in the number of women par-  
ticipating in stockholders, and 40 per cent.  
in professional classes.In commenting on the above figures a  
woman said yesterday:"Taken by themselves these figures, while  
interesting, would indicate little more than  
that a steadily increasing number of women  
were supporting themselves either from  
necessity or choice. But coupled with the  
statistics of birth, death and divorce for  
the same period they indicate a social  
tendency which seems nothing less than  
deplorable."In the last ten years the marriage rate  
has dropped in Massachusetts from nine-  
teen to seventeen per thousand. During  
the last five years the birth rate has fallen  
off perceptibly. The figures for divorces  
indicate that the women who are entitled to  
write the obnoxious initials "D. C." after  
their names have increased from one in  
twenty-eight marriages to one in eighteen  
marriages.While the growing tendency of women  
to industrial independence subjects them to  
many hardships and annoyances, the effect  
upon society as a whole, at least so far as  
the one State of Massachusetts may be ac-  
cepted as typical of the other States of the  
Union, seems to be the reverse of salutary.  
It is sufficiently clear that if the crowding  
of women into trades, business and the pro-  
fessions results in a reduction of the mar-  
riage and birth rates and the encourage-  
ment of divorce, or, if it only accompanies  
these, the effect upon the community as a  
whole is evil.Of the deteriorating effects of industrial  
and professional competition upon thewomen engaged in it much might be said.  
Some of it is patent to anyone who will  
watch a crowd of girls as they issue from  
a department store, office or factory for  
their noonday meal. Not only have they not  
been improved physically by their hours at  
the typewriter, behind the counter or in  
the workshop, but morally and intellec-  
tually they show as little evidence of  
uplift through their life of economic inde-  
pendence. No one who sees them or hears  
them talk can doubt that they would have  
been gentler, more refined, less bold, more  
polite, more modest and altogether more  
lovely and more lovable if they had re-  
mained in their homes. The qualities of  
self-reliance, courage, honor, truthfulness,  
self-control, which are the qualities that a  
business life tends to develop in men, are  
not more prominent in the salesladies and  
hands than in the girls who stay at home.  
A business life seems to affect men and  
women differently. In men it strengthens  
the manly qualities; in women it not only  
fails to strengthen womanliness, but it does  
not bring out the sterling masculine qual-  
ities. It takes away the bloom without re-  
placing it with anything better.The anti-suffragists seem to be right in  
asserting that women should maintain do-  
mestic relations and social relations, but  
that they have no business with industrial  
relations.

## DANGER OF IMMIGRATION

SERMON AT NEW YORK ON PRO-  
BLEMS OF THE FOREIGN INFLUX.Dr. MacArthur's Remedy—Steps Should  
Be Taken to Prevent Segregation—  
A Portable Church.NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Robert  
S. MacArthur has preached at Calvary  
Baptist Church on the problems arising  
from the arrival here week after week of  
thousands of immigrants. His text was  
"Americanization of Foreigners." He said  
that "Flood waves of immigration are  
breaking on our shores. During the fiscal  
year recently closed the number of immi-  
grants pushed up well toward one million.  
Every steamer coming into our ports brings  
great numbers. Prosperous times in Amer-  
ica invariably greatly increase the number  
of immigrants. Our country has shown a  
marvelous capacity for assimilating and  
absorbing the heterogeneous elements seek-  
ing a home in America."The recent marvelous expansion in Amer-  
ican life has given a cosmopolitan charac-  
ter—socially, racially, politically and re-  
ligiously—altogether unknown in our earlier  
history. However, teach the one  
world that it cannot empty its porches and  
prisons by dumping its paupers, An-  
archists and other criminals on American  
soil. America is worthy the best immi-  
grants which all countries can furnish.Plans should be made to adopt a policy  
toward this large immigration to the un-  
settled portions of our country. These foreigners  
tend constantly to the village of Monastir  
to those along the Atlantic coast. Although  
only about one-third of the entire popula-  
tion is foreign by birth or parentage, in the  
large cities it is often two-thirds. In New  
York there is often heard a perfect babel  
of tongues.The public school must have its full  
influence in Americanizing the children of  
foreigners. Private schools lead to the seg-  
regation of foreigners, and in this way ra-  
cial prejudices, religious antipathies and  
foreign languages are perpetuated. Lectures  
under the auspices of the public school sys-  
tem and under the direction of patriotic  
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## WAR CLOUDS LIFTING

CONDITIONS IN THE NEAR EAST  
GROWING LESS BELLICOSE.Apprehensions of Bulgarians Less-  
ened by Turkey's Explanation of  
Her Mobilization of Troops.

## SITUATION AT BEIRUT, SYRIA

AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S  
REVIEW OF CONDITIONS.Rear Admiral Cotton's Preparations—  
Searchlights Played on the City  
by His Warships.SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 28.—The situation  
here is much brighter to-day, and the war  
clouds have lifted. The Porte's assurance  
that the thirty-two battalions recently  
ordered to proceed from Monastir to Ad-  
rianople will not be moved, has lessened  
the apprehension of the Bulgarian govern-  
ment. Further satisfaction is derived from  
the fact that M. Natchovitch is going to  
Constantinople in the capacity of Bulgar-  
ian diplomatic agent. He conducted the  
negotiations with the Porte last June, and  
after their failure returned to Sofia.The committee appointed for the purpose  
at the time of yesterday's demonstration  
of 15,000 Macedonians in this city, this  
afternoon waited on Premier Petroff and  
asked him if the government intended to  
do anything to help the Macedonians. M.  
Petroff replied that the Ministry was ac-  
tively engaged in what it conceived to be the  
interests of Bulgaria and would continue the  
same policy. The spokesman of the com-  
mittee told the premier that his reply  
would not be satisfactory to the people,  
and the committee thereupon withdrew.The Defense, commenting on the situa-  
tion, says: "Although the Bulgarians re-  
main quiet it is a true indication of the  
national feelings, but it is owing to the  
approaching elections." The paper adds  
that it will "not be long before everybody  
will try to force the government to take  
action."Advices from Monastir, under date of  
Sept. 24, say: "It is estimated that 50,000  
villagers of the vilayet of Monastir are  
now refugees in the mountains and mostly  
in a terribly destitute condition. They es-  
caped from the 111 villages which have  
been wholly or partially burned by the  
Turks, which contained 10,322 houses,  
of which 9,888 were burned. At Malkotimovo  
only a hundred Bulgarian families remain  
out of 1,500. A body of 200 families fleeing  
towards Bulgaria from villages in the  
Loengrad district were surrounded by  
Turkish troops in the Uzunbadjak moun-  
tains and all of them are alleged to have  
been slaughtered."

## CONDITIONS IN SYRIA.

The Recent Trouble at Beirut—Rear  
Admiral Cotton's Action.Correspondence of the Associated Press.  
BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 28.—As this dispatch  
is mailed the situation at Beirut remains un-  
changed, there being a great feeling of un-  
certainty. The correspondent called on  
board the United States cruisers Brooklyn  
and San Francisco yesterday and found  
them armed camps. The blue jackets and  
marines were in readiness to land at a mo-  
ment's notice, ammunition filled their belts  
and arms were stacked on deck. Rear  
Admiral Cotton informed the correspondent  
that he was prepared to give Americans  
and Europeans in general fullest protection.  
Fortunately the fanaticism of the people  
has not yet gone so far beyond bounds as  
to cause them to attack foreigners, but  
business is at standstill, the streets are de-  
serted and shops are closed.Guards to watch the American mission  
property here were furnished by the gov-  
ernment last night. Had the governmentrefused, Admiral Cotton stood prepared to  
land five hundred men if necessary. The  
American ships played their searchlights on  
the city, illuminating not alone the property  
of the Protestant college, but also by-ways  
frequented as a rule by shady characters.  
The disturbances here began on the night  
of Friday, Sept. 4. A murder was com-  
mitted in Beirut, which was by no means  
an unusual thing, but in this instance, a  
native Christian killed a Moslem. The next  
morning the Christians in the community  
became much wrought up over the affair  
and a genuine fright prevailed."Now the Moslems will go out to-night,"  
they said, "and five Christians will die for  
the Moslem that is slain."On Saturday night and on the Sunday  
following there was an uprising against  
the Christians in different parts of the city.  
But not only five were killed; thirty per-  
sons were massacred in one quarter and  
reign of terror was inaugurated throughout  
the whole city. A visit to the scene of the  
greatest slaughter found a Turkish officer  
dead on the ground, another with blood  
streaming from a wound in his face, while  
in the homes of the neighborhood victims  
lay dead or writhing in agony. On Sunday  
morning a church was attacked in the same  
neighborhood while service was in progress  
but no one was killed. Panic-stricken, the  
Christians fled from the city, or remained  
in their homes behind barricaded doors,  
while Moslems armed with clubs, revolvers  
and knives paraded the streets and fell on  
any chance victim that came their way.Monday found the situation no better. All  
day stores remained closed, the streets were  
deserted and business came to a complete  
standstill. People remained at home, afraid  
to venture out, and one or two who did so  
were knifed for their temerity. The foreign  
residents had not at first felt any great  
danger, but as the day wore on, and the  
American vice consul, Mr. Magelsen, fol-  
lowed by an attempt on Saturday night  
to force an entrance into the home of an  
American resident were included in the  
policy of the government, the feeling of  
great sense of security and the arrival  
of the American cruisers in the midst of  
the troubles, had raised the spirits of the  
city. It is difficult for the native Christian to  
understand why his people are permitted to  
be put to death when a shot or two from  
these cruisers lying in the harbor and rep-  
resenting a Christian nation, strikes and  
might settle the whole question. He does  
not stop to reason about international  
law, the rights of other nations and the  
policies of conservative governments. He  
only knows that his people are dying  
and that here at hand are the means which  
might save them from death.Those who are interested in the welfare  
of Syria and indeed hope that some po-  
litical reforms may be introduced at Beirut  
and that they will bring new hope and  
larger life to its people. When, after the  
massacres of 1890 the Lebanon district was  
made a province with an autonomous gov-  
ernment and a Christian Governor, whose  
appointments had to be ratified by the  
powers, Beirut was not included within that  
province. Thus Beirut, a Christian city, is  
ruled by the Turks.While the Moslem element in the city are  
not Turks they are adherents to the Sul-  
tan's religion and loyal to his government  
in principle. Hence they receive the sup-  
port of the government in a large measure  
and all their controversies and political  
disagreements. And thus is the Christian  
city of Beirut compelled to submit to mis-  
government and political oppression.Not long ago the correspondent made a  
trip through the Lebanon district. He  
found the villages and looked into the faces  
of a happy people. Everywhere he beheld  
now refugees in the mountains and mostly  
in a terribly destitute condition. They es-  
caped from the 111 villages which have  
been wholly or partially burned by the  
Turks, which contained 10,322 houses,  
of which 9,888 were burned. At Malkotimovo  
only a hundred Bulgarian families remain  
out of 1,500. A body of 200 families fleeing  
towards Bulgaria from villages in the  
Loengrad district were surrounded by  
Turkish troops in the Uzunbadjak moun-  
tains and all of them are alleged to have  
been slaughtered."They have gone to America," was the  
reply.Not only the young men, but many  
families had gone to America also. Some  
had gone and come back and told marvel-  
ous tales of the life and opportunities  
there. Wherever the correspondent went  
there was scarcely a family, it seemed, that  
did not have a representative in the new  
world.

## DRIGGS MUST ANSWER.

Indictment Against the Ex-Congress-  
man Held to Be Valid.NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The validity of  
the indictment against ex-Congressman Ed-  
mund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, and George  
F. Miller, of New York, agent of the Brant-  
ford Automatic Cashier Company, charg-  
ing them with participation in the postal  
frauds was upheld in a decision handed  
down to-day by Judge Thomas in the  
United States District Court in Brooklyn.  
Driggs was charged with receiving money  
from congressmen for furthering the in-  
terests of the Automatic Cashier Com-  
pany and Miller was accused of using  
money to corrupt a congressman.Demurrer was entered in behalf of Mr.  
Driggs on the ground that the facts set  
forth in the indictment were insufficient to  
constitute a crime; that the case was al-  
leged to be a conspiracy to defraud the  
United States and that the sections under  
which the indictment was framed were un-  
constitutional. Judge Thomas holds that the  
crime was committed while Driggs was a  
congressman and that so far as the statute  
prohibiting the use of the mails for the  
purpose of defrauding the United States  
payments were all made within three years  
before the indictment was found.

## CHARGED WITH FRAUD

DAWES COMMISSION ACCUSED OF  
UNLAWFUL ACTS.Sensational Allegations in a Petition  
Filed in Behalf of the Dela-  
ware Indians.

## STATEMENT READ IN COURT

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION SAID  
TO BE BOLD SCHEMERS.Charged with Allotting Lands for  
Their Own Benefit—Secretary  
Hitchcock Also Blamed.WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Justice Ander-  
son, of the Supreme Court of the District  
of Columbia, rendered an opinion to-day in  
the injunction proceedings of the Delaware  
Indians against Secretary Hitchcock and  
the Dawes Indian commission, dissolving  
the temporary injunction heretofore grant-  
ed. The case involved the right of the  
secretary to pass on the 157,000 acres of land  
in the Cherokee Nation segregated for the  
use of the Delaware. The Indians claimed  
that the secretary is without authority to  
approve or disapprove of the segregation, as  
it had been approved by the Indians inter-  
ested, and asked that he be enjoined against  
taking such action pending the adjudication  
of the same question by the Court of Claims.  
Soon after the case was filed the court  
granted a temporary injunction, but Judge  
Anderson to-day dissolved it.Soon after the decision was rendered At-  
torney Walter S. Logan filed a petition in  
the Court of Claims on behalf of the Dela-  
ware against the United States, asking  
that damages be awarded in the sum of  
\$100,000 on account of the expense to which  
the Indians have been subjected because  
of the necessity of defending title to their  
lands. In this petition they make some  
sensational statements. One of these accus-  
ations is to the effect that members of the  
Dawes commission are interested in oil  
leases and companies holding leases made  
upon their lands by Cherokees claiming  
title. Mentioning the members of the com-  
mission by name, the petition alleges that  
notwithstanding the lands have been prop-  
erty segregated, the "Dawes commission,  
disregarding their official duties as agents  
of the United States towards your peti-  
tioners, have conspired and confederated,  
and are conspiring and confederating to-  
gether, and together with the said com-  
panies, to cheat and defraud your peti-  
tioners, so as to gain possession of their  
lands for themselves, or for their said  
companies, under pretense of allotting said  
lands, in their official capacity as said  
Dawes commission, to divers persons who  
are willing to enter into contracts of lease  
and sale with representatives of said trust  
and land companies, in which the members  
of said Dawes commission are interested,  
and said Dawes commission and the mem-  
bers thereof have thus wrongfully allow-  
ed, and after the making of said segregation  
as heretofore referred to, continue to al-  
low filings to be made upon parts of the  
lands of your petitioners, so segregated as  
aforesaid, and over which said commission  
has ceased legally to have any further  
jurisdiction or control, but as wrongfully  
assuming the same, and said commission  
and the members thereof have thus  
wrongfully, after said segregation was  
made, allowed more than two  
hundred persons, not Delawareans,  
to make selections for homes upon parts  
of the said Delaware lands so segregated  
as aforesaid, and have allowed such per-  
sons to file applications for allotments  
thereon, and have sought, by recommenda-  
tions contained in their report of April  
20, 1903, to the Secretary of the Interior  
to cause steps to be taken to prevent the  
Supreme Court of the United States from  
rendering such judgment in the cause now  
pending therein, as would confirm in your  
petitioners the title to said 157,000 acres so  
segregated as aforesaid."The Secretary of the Interior is charged  
with unlawful acts to defraud the Indians,  
such as that of encouraging white men  
who have married squaws to make claims to  
Delaware lands.COLONIST RATES  
TO THE NORTHWEST  
AND CALIFORNIA

ONE-WAY RATES FROM SEPTEMBER 15th to NOVEMBER 30th, 1903.

TO	Pugot Sound Country, Portland District.	California, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Etc.	Butte-Heiema District.	Spokane District.
FROM				
ST. LOUIS.....	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$28.00	\$27.50
CHICAGO.....	\$33.00	\$33.00	\$28.00	\$30.50

Initial lines make these greatly reduced colonist rates in connection with the BUR-  
LINGTON ROUTE via St. Louis or Chicago.The Burlington and its immediate connections, the Northern Pacific and Great North-  
ern Roads, form direct lines to the Northwest via St. Paul or Billings.

DAILY THROUGH CHAIR CARS on the "Burlington-Northern Pacific Express."

St. Louis to the Puget Sound via Billings, Montana—the short line and the time saver.

TO CALIFORNIA, colonist tickets are good in the Burlington's several through tourist  
sleepers personally conducted excursions every week from St. Louis and Chicago to San  
Francisco and Los Angeles via Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City.FROM ST. LOUIS THREE FAST DAILY TRAINS.  
FROM CHICAGO THREE FAST DAILY TRAINS.Describe your proposed trip and let us advise you the least cost and the best way to go.  
L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, St. Louis, Mo. W. M. SHAW, Dist. Pass'r Agent,  
436 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

## All Records Surpassed!

83,790,300 Bottles  
of

## Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

sold in 1902.

This proves the world-wide popu-  
larity of this famous brew.

The product of

## Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

Orders promptly filled by

J. I. BIELER, Manager Anheuser-Busch Branch, Indianapolis.

## To Save Trouble

Later on it is im-  
portant that the joints in  
the plumbing in a new  
building be well made  
and water and gas-  
tight. You it rest  
assured that that will  
be their condition if  
we install your plan-  
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